

# The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. 1.

WINCHESTER, TENN., JANUARY 6, 1863.

NO. 66

## The Daily Bulletin.

TERMS:  
ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.

### Notice to Subscribers.

When you find  $\times$  before your name on your paper, please renew your subscription, as it is a notice that the time for which it has been paid will expire in a few days.

A very limited space in the Daily Bulletin will be allowed for advertisements. Terms, \$1 for each square, 1st insertion; 50cts for each subsequent insertion.

Articles of much length, intended for publication, must be handed in in the forenoon to insure publication next day.

Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, and Funeral Invitations charged as advertisements, but marriages and deaths published as news.

Advertisements of charitable institutions at half price.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

### Sketch of the Battle in and near Fredericksburg.

#### THE BATTLE OF THE 13TH.

South of the railroad, beginning near the town and running to a point at Hamilton's crossing, and also parallel with the river, is a range of hills covered with dense oak forest, fringed on its northern border by pine thickets. Our forces occupied the highlands above, opposite, and for a mile below the town. Jackson's corps rested on Longstreet's right and extended away to the eastward, the extreme right under A. P. Hill crossing, and stretching into the valley towards the river. Our front was about six miles in length. Most of the batteries of both corps were posted in the skirts of the forest, along the line of the railroad, the seven batteries in Colonel Landsey Walker's regiment and Stuart's horse artillery, being stationed in the valley, between the railroad at Hamilton's crossing and the river. The enemy's forces occupied the valley north of the railroad from Fredericksburg to within half a mile of our extreme right. His light batteries were posted over the southern extremity of the valley, at from a quarter of a mile to a mile from the railroad, while the hills on the northern banks of the river from Falmouth to Fitzbaugh's farm, five miles below Fredericksburg, were studded at intervals of half a mile with his batteries of heavy guns.

At nine o'clock a column of Ewell's division, Gen. Early commanding, advanced up the valley from the direction of Port Royal, and defiled into the woods to the left of Hamilton's crossing. Scarcely had the rear of this division disappeared in the woods, when directly in their front the artillery of the Old Stonewall brigade, Woodis, Braxton's and three other batteries opened a brisk fire on the enemy's batteries north of the railroad. At this time, owing to the fog, few of the enemy's infantry were visible. After events proved that they were lying close to the south bank of the river. The cannonading soon became general along the front of both armies. In ten minutes from the time of firing their first gun, the Danville battery, Capt. Woodis, had lost fifteen men killed and wounded, a number of horses and had two guns disabled.

The enemy's battery, eight hundred yards distant, had the exact range from the first fire. In the beginning of the action the loss of the other batteries of Taliaferro's division were also quite heavy. Our men fired with great precision, their shells bursting in front or directly above the opposing batteries. In the course of an hour the artillery fight had become so general that it was almost impossible for an observer to distinguish what particular battery of the enemy was engaging the attention of any given battery of ours, and vice versa. Scarcely a battery that had been unmasked on either side but was exposed to a direct and enfilading fire. The roar of cannon along a line of six miles was tremendous. The air was resonant with the savage music of shells and solid shot. The white smoke wreaths of exploding shells

were everywhere visible among the trees of the forest, which hid our forces in the valley and away beyond the river in Stafford. Lines of ambulances could be seen bearing off the wounded of both armies, but there was nothing by which to judge that the advantage rested with either side.

At noon the enemy's infantry moved forward from the river towards our batteries on the hills. As they pressed forward across the Valley, Stuart's horse artillery from our extreme right opened upon them a destructive enfilading fire of round shot. This fire, which annoyed them sorely, was kept up in spite of six batteries which were directed against the horse artillery as soon as it was unmasked. By one o'clock the Yankee columns had crossed the Valley and entered the woods south of the railroad. The batteries on both sides slackened their fire, and musketry, at first scattering, but quickly increasing to a crash and roar, sounded through the woods. Dense volumes of smoke rose above the trees, and, as volley succeeded volley, sometimes so rapidly as to blend into a prolonged and continuous roar. A. P. Hill's division sustained the first shock of battle. The rest of Jackson's corps were in different lines of reserve. D. H. Hill's division was drawn up in J. L. Marye's field, under a long hill in rear of our line of battle. Here they remained during most of the day, being moved from time to time to the right or left, as the exigencies of battle dictated.

Our batteries along our whole front again re-opened, and Col. Walker's artillery regiment, composed of Latham's, Letcher's, Braxton's, Pegram's, Crenshaw's, Johnson's, and McIntosh's batteries, stationed in the open low grounds to the east of the railroad at Hamilton's station, moved forward several hundred yards in the direction of Fredericksburg. Hill's and Early's troops had driven the enemy in the direction of their pontoon bridges near Deep Run. Our men pursued them a mile and a half across the bottom, and fell back only when they had gotten under the shelter of their batteries. Our troops then retired to the south side of the railroad. Again the enemy rallied and returned to renew the contest, but were again, about five o'clock P. M., driven back. All the batteries of Jackson's corps were at this time in full play, and in the approaching twilight, the blaze of the guns and the quick flash of the shells were more distinctly visible. The scene along the valley was at once splendid and terrific.

### SELECTED TELEGRAMS.

#### RICHMOND, 2.

Gold was at 133 in New York, on Monday.

Underwriters in New York, on Monday, doubled the risks on American vessels, the rates going up from 2½ to 5 per cent.

Banks dispatched a fleet and a strong force to Baton Rouge on the 16th. The place was garrisoned by a few Confederates who retreated.

Northern papers of the 29th, 30th and 31st ult. have been received.

The Herald states that the Confederate steamer Florida with a crew of one hundred men, succeeded in running out from Mobile in the darkness of the night, and was unseen by the blockaders. Four of these "piratical" crafts are now scouring the seas.

A Confederate vessel has arrived at Havana with cotton for Mobile.

Capt. Semmes, of the Confederate steamer Alabama, has again been at work. On the 7th December, she captured the California steamer Ariel, with her crew, and 140 marines. Her officers, after giving up their side arms were paroled. Lieut. Law, of the Alabama, boarded the Ariel, and took pos-

session of the arms and equipments, \$3,000 in Treasury notes, and \$1,500 in silver. The Ariel brought over no gold for fear of having it captured. Having destroyed the sails of the Yankee steamer, and removed one of her steam valves, she was bonded for \$125,000, and her cargo and freight for \$135,000 more, making a total of \$260,000, the whole to be paid to the Confederate authorities within thirty days after the establishment of the independence of the Confederate States. Jones, the Captain of the Ariel, left New York for Washington, where he will tell his doleful tale to Abraham.

The news of the capture of the Ariel is said to have produced the greatest sensation in New York and Washington.

Horace Greeley has been summoned to Washington. Rumor says he will be tendered the command of a negro brigade.

Great dissatisfaction exists in the army on account of the enlistment of negroes.

The Etna has arrived at New York with four days later news from Europe.

The London Times says Lincoln's message is a bid for peace. His emancipation plan it denominates a dream.

The London News, the organ of Exeter Hall, says it has no fault to find in Lincoln's emancipation scheme.

The London Globe defends the course of the English Government in regard to the Confederate steamer Alabama.

Mr. Shelle has had another interview with Napoleon, and M. Dreyon de Huys and Count Persigny are now in favor of the South.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of Dec. 12th, says it is rumored in diplomatic circles, that Tories, assisted by France, will succeed in ousting Palmerston and Russell, soon after the opening of Parliament. Cobden, aided by other economists, will be in with the Tories, whose policy in respect to Italy and America will be identical to that of France. The Herald's correspondent adds: that the rumors are not without foundation, and that in the Spring a thorough change in British policy may be expected.

The Herald confirms the statement of a fight between Gen. Stuart's cavalry, and three regiments of Yankee infantry and a section of artillery, at Dumfries, on Saturday; of course it claims that Stuart was worsted. The Herald also says that Stuart had a brush with the enemy in Occoquan, where they admit considerable loss.

Gen. Morgan made a successful raid to Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 27th, and drove the troops from their stockade defense, capturing 600 prisoners, and destroyed the Nashville and Louisville Railroad, so as to suspend communication by this line for at least thirty days.

#### AUGUSTA, Jan. 2d.

President Davis and suit passed through here this morning. The President is in good health and spirits. He will not visit Charleston and Savannah, as reported, but goes direct to Richmond.

#### RICHMOND, Jan. 2.

Gen. Stuart returned from his recent raid on New Year's eve. In his rounds he visited Dumfries, and proceeding up the Occoquan he encountered a large force of the enemy's caval-

ry, whom he charged upon through the stream. They fled in confusion leaving the road strewn with overcoats, caps, blankets, arms, &c. He burnt the railroad bridge at Anandale, 7 miles from Alexandria. He then dashed into the enemy's camp, destroying stores and capturing prisoners. Here he telegraphed to Lincoln's quartermaster that he had not furnished sufficient transportation for the supplies he had taken between Fairfax Court house and Vienna. He encountered a large force of the enemy, who used artillery against him and he retired. At Aldie he routed the enemy's cavalry, took a number of prisoners, and proceeded thence to Warrenton. On his return he was accompanied by Gen. Fitz Lee, commanding a cavalry brigade.

Gen. Stuart was entirely successful and captured and destroyed immense stores, wagon trains, camp equipage, etc., beside capturing about 300 prisoners. His troops have supplied themselves with clothing, stores, arms, &c.

#### CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.

Recent Northern papers report that nine vessels of Bank's expedition have been wrecked. The steamer M. Sanford wrecked at Carg-foot reef. The troops were saved. The Niagara put into Philadelphia in a sinking condition.

Odonus Baily, acting Rear Admiral, has assumed command of the Eastern Gulf squadron.

Propositions have been made in the Yankee Congress to issue letters of marque, in order to destroy the Confederate privateers.

Wilson's Zouaves have gone to join the Banks expedition.

Cotton in New York is rapidly rising. Prices have reached 70 cents.

The N. Y. Herald of the 26th, says that France is bound to make an alliance with the Confederacy.

### The Next Wheat Crop.

We regret to learn that in this section of the State the breadth of land sown in wheat this year falls short of the usual average. This is owing principally to the high price of seed and the temptation offered to those who had the good fortune to reap a moderate crop to grind their wheat and take advantage of the high price of flour. Those who refused to buy seed wheat and plant largely, are, in our opinion, not only making erroneous calculations for their own interest, but for the interest of the country. The price of wheat must necessarily be remunerative even when the new crop comes in next year. The present stock will be entirely exhausted, and the stock of corn, with the demands upon it for fattening the seventy thousand hogs to be sent here, and for feeding the population and the army, is likely to be reduced alarmingly before we can be relieved by another crop, and it we have no relief from small grain, will hardly last to corn gathering time next year. All the cyphering of all the arithmeticians cannot make out a surplus when they take into consideration the various subtractions that are to be made from the sum. There is yet time to sow the early varieties of wheat, and we know of no better investment, even if the farmer has to buy seed at present prices. He need not fear, if sown on good land, that he will not get his money again. We can scarcely anticipate so unfavorable a wheat season as the last, and even at a very moderate yield the returns for the investments will be necessarily large. Much of our prospect for success in the present contest depends on the farmers. Our armies and our population at home must be fed or we must give up the contest. Every kind of grain should be planted, and in abundance. If one grain crop fails, the success of another may save us from subjugation.—Augusta Chronicle.